

“ ”

3 가 가 ,

가 .

2
가 가 .

가 .

가

가 .

PM₁₀ PM_{2.5} 24

PILS (Particle-Into-Liquid Sampler)

PM_{2.5}

2

가 .

2

가 가 .

PM₁₀

2006 3 2007 7

83.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 2007

83.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Al, Mn, V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu,

Zn, Cd, Pb, Si, Ti, Ba 13 Fe,

Al, Si Zn Fe 가

, 2006 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 2007 0.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Cd, V, Ti

PM₁₀ 가

2006 3.1%, 2007 2.5% 2007

2006

6 PM₁₀ PM_{2,5} PM₁₀ PM_{2,5} 가 . 4 1

PM₁₀ 가 3 31 4 2 가

PM₁₀ 3 31 4 1 PM₁₀ PM_{2,5}

(r) 0.93 . PM_{2,5}/PM₁₀ 3 31 0.40, 가

4 1 0.13 0.70

SUMMARY

I. Title

“A study on particulate matters emission characteristics and effective management plans in Gyeonggi province.”

II. Objectives and Necessity

Gyeonggi province has variety PM_{10} sources and the observed PM_{10} concentration of suburb regions was higher than the downtown area of the city. To control PM_{10} in this area, it is required to survey the physicochemical properties of atmospheric particulate matters and quantitatively evaluate to what extent of specific pollution sources affects the local air quality. In addition understand mechanism of secondary formed particulate matters will give a important information to manage air quality.

This study purpose to work out a effective particulate matters control strategy in the urbanization of Yongin which is one of the fastest developing regions in Gyeonggi Province. The study carries out analysis mass concentration of PM_{10} samples and the inorganic elements, ion, and carbon in PM_{10} . Also apply those data to receptor method to get the information of the existing sources and its contribution.

In addition, physical and chemical properties of particulate matter in Korea are different by season. In this work 24-h averages of ionic composition of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ will be measured using the filter pack in order to investigate their variations with particle size. In addition, hourly variations in ionic composition of $PM_{2.5}$ will be measured using a particle-into-liquid sampler (PILS) to study the mechanism of production and transformation of major secondary species.

III. Study Contents and Scopes

The objective of this study was to extensively estimate the air quality trends of the study area by surveying concentration trends in months or seasons, after analyzing the mass concentration of PM_{10} samples and the inorganic elements, ion, and total carbon in PM_{10} . Also, the study examines the contribution of PM_{10} sources which estimated by the PMF model, where the sources were important factors in the

establishment of reasonable control strategies for ambient aerosol related pollution. The PMF model has been intensively applied for the objectives of the study. In addition, the scope of the study includes characteristics of the ionic species distribution between coarse and fine particles during the episode of Asian dust, and the temporal variation in secondary species such as SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^- .

IV. Study Results

The PM_{10} particles collected on quartz fiber filters by a PM_{10} high-vol air sampler. The results of the study showed that average concentrations of PM_{10} were $83.4\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2006, and $83.8\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2007, respectively. These PM_{10} results are 1.7 times higher than annual average standard concentration $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which is in force in January 2007. The inorganic elements (Al, Mn, V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Pb, Si, Ti, Ba) were analyzed by ICP-AES after proper pre treatments of each sample. Further analysis of ions and carbon is progressing. The concentration levels for Fe, Al, Si, Zn, which are related to crustal source, are higher than Cd, V, Ti, respectively. The average mass fraction of the total sum of inorganic elements to the PM_{10} was 3.1% in 2006 and 2.5% in 2007, respectively.

Ionic composition of PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ filter-pack samples and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ PILS sample will be analyzed by ion chromatography. Another sampling will be made with filter pack and PILS in fall. The ionic composition in the PILS sample will be compared with that in the filter-pack sample. The results in fall will also be compared with those in spring and June.

V. Future plans to use the results

Applying to basis data of decrease plans through physical, chemical characteristics of particulate matters and comprehensive analyses for secondary aerosol generations

Providing positive fundamental data bases for environmental problems in respective regions of Gyeonggi province

Applying to important data bases for establishing environmental regulation to perform effective management of particulate matters in the future

Providing comprehensive and reasonable data bases required for atmospheric improvement

CONTENTS

Summary (Korean)	
Summary (English)	
Contents	
Chapter 1. Introduction	2
1. Objectives and Necessity	2
2. Contents and Scope	3
2.1 Study Contents	3
2.2 Study Scope	3
3. Study approach	6
Chapter 2. Study on specifics of particulate matters	8
1. Measure Outline	8
1.1 Sampling Sites	8
1.2 Measuring Species	11
2. Analysis Methods	11
2.1 Pretreatment Method	11
2.2 Inorganic elements Analysis Methods	13
2.3 Ion species Analytical Methods	14
2.4 Carbonaceous species Analysis Methods	15
3. Survey Results and Discussions	18
3.1 Particulate matters Measuring Results	18
3.2 Inorganic elements Concentrations	23
Chapter 3. Source contribution assessment using the receptor model	33
1. Receptor method	33
2. Study conditions in Korea and Foreign Countries	34
3. PMF method	35

Chapter 4. Ionic Composition of Particulate Matter	38
1. Introduction	38
1.1 Ionic composition of particulate matter	38
1.2 Concentration variation of particulate matter	39
1.3 Characteristics of study area	41
2. Technology Review	43
2.1 Technology in Korea	43
2.2 Technology worldwide	45
3. Methods and Results	48
3.1 Objectives	48
3.2 Methods	48
4. Results and discussion	51
Chapter 5. Future Plans to Apply Final Results	54
1. Future Research Plan	54
2. Feasibility Study for commercialization	55
Chapter 6. References	57

.....

SUMMARY 2

CONTENTS 2

1 2

1. 2

2. 3

2.1 3

2.2 3

3. 6

2 8

1. 8

1.1 8

1.2 11

2. 11

2.1 11

2.2 13

2.3 14

2.4 15

3. 18

3.1 PM₁₀ 18

3.2 23

3 가 33

1. 33

2. 34

3. PMF 35

4	.....	38
1.	.....	38
1.1	.....	38
1.2	.....	39
1.3	.....	41
2.	.....	43
2.1	.....	43
2.2	.....	45
3.	.....	48
3.1	.....	48
3.2	.....	48
4.	.....	51
5	.....	54
1.	.....	54
2.	.....	55
6	.....	57